



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
 COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION – 2018  
 FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17  
 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

Roll Number
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TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

- NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.  
 (ii) Attempt ALL questions from PART-II.  
 (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.  
 (iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.  
 (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.  
 (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and also suggest a suitable title: (20)

It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects of cold are most manifest. A cold climate seems to stimulate energy by acting as an obstacle. In the face of an insuperable obstacle our energies are numbed by despair; the total absence of obstacles, on the other hand leaves no room for the exercise and training of energy; but a struggle against difficulties that we have a fair hope of over-coming, calls into active operation all our powers. In like manner, while intense cold numbs human energies, and a hot climate affords little motive for exertion, moderate cold seems to have a bracing effect on the human race. In a moderately cold climate man is engaged in an arduous, but no hopeless struggles and with the inclemency of the weather. He has to build strong houses and procure thick clothes to keep himself warm. To supply fuel for his fires, he must hew down trees and dig coal out of the earth. In the open air, unless he moves quickly, he will suffer pain from the biting wind. Finally, in order to replenish the expenditure of bodily tissue caused by his necessary exertions, he has to procure for himself plenty of nourishing food.

Quite different is the lot of man in the tropics. In the neighbourhood of the equator there is little need of clothes or fire, and it is possible with perfect comfort and no danger to health, to pass the livelong day stretched out on the bare ground beneath the shade of a tree. A very little fruit or vegetable food is required to sustain life under such circumstances, and that little can be obtained without much exertion from the bounteous earth.

We may recognize must the same difference between ourselves at different seasons of the year, as there is between human nature in the tropics and in temperate climes. In hot weather we are generally languid and inclined to take life easily; but when the cold season comes, we find that we are more inclined to vigorous exertion of our minds and bodies.

Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (20)

The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his master. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with, and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up, and spread ruin and destruction all around them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals.

And this brings me to the point at which I asked, "What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy they have given us?" On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines; but more and better machines will only give us still more time and still more energy, and what are we to do with them? The answer, I think, is that we should try to become mere civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization. But you will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and linking beautiful things. Thinking freely, and living rightly and maintaining justice equally between man and man. Man has a better chance today to do these things than he ever had before; he has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give his time and energy which his machines have won for him to making more beautiful things, to finding out more and more about the universe, to removing the causes of quarrels between nations, to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be the greater, as it would be the most lasting that there has ever been.

- Questions: 1. Instead of making machines our servants the author says they have become our masters. In what sense has this come about? (4)
2. The use of machines has brought us more leisure and more energy. But the author says that this has been a curse rather than a blessing. Why? (4)
3. What exactly is the meaning of 'civilization'? Do you agree with the author's views? (4)
4. 'Making more beautiful things' – what does this expression mean? Make a list of the beautiful things that you would like to make and how you would make them. (4)
5. Mention some plans you may have to prevent poverty in the world. Who would receive your most particular attention, and why? (4)

Q. 3.

(1). Instead of making machines our servants, they have become our masters. Man has become more dependent on machines. Man spends most of his life looking after and waiting upon machines. Man finds it difficult either to work or play without the machines. The time and energy, these machines have saved man, is being used in making more and better machines.

(2) The use of machines has brought us more leisure and more energy. This has been a curse rather than a blessing because we have been using that time and energy to make more and better machines. These have deprived us to become more civilized. According to the author, we do very little with the time and energy these machines have saved us.

(3) The meaning of 'civilization' is making and linking beautiful things. I agree with the author's views of

being civilized. According to the author, there should be free thinking, right living and justice between man and man. In civilization, people provide feasible and healthy environment for each other

(4) 'Making more beautiful things' means being civilized. Beautiful things comprise of thinking freely, living rightly, maintaining justice, finding more about universe, removing causes of quarrels between nations and discovering how to prevent poverty. This can be achieved as now man has more time and energy, less to fear and less to fight against

(5) Poverty can be prevented in the world by promoting civilization, and making and deploying more machines in the regions where poverty is prevailing. It can be prevented by circulation of money in all regions of world, and by providing justice.

Poor people of my society would receive my most attention, because they don't have access to latest technology and machines. They are not living rightly. They don't have enough resources to meet basic needs.

## Q.2 Précis

Title: Human nature in the tropics and in temperate climates

The author explains human nature in different seasons. In temperate regions, ~~the~~ cold climate, numbs energies. Humans find exercise difficult. Man has to overcome difficulties by building strong houses, having thick clothes and supplying fuel for fire. In open air, he needs plenty of nourishing food. On the contrary, man in the tropics doesn't ~~need~~ struggle for clothes, fuel and food to sustain life. Tropics provide more comfort and no threat to life. The same man living in different climates have different nature. In hot weather, life is easy. On the other hand, in cold climate, man has to face the struggle of both mind and body. The author explains how different climates affect human nature.